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## *Just the Facts...*

### *USACHPPM HISTORY* *1942 -*

The U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) lineage can be traced back over 50 years to the Army Industrial Hygiene Laboratory (AIHL). That organization was established at the beginning of World War II and was under the direct jurisdiction of The Army Surgeon General. It was originally located at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, with a staff of three and an annual budget not to exceed three thousand dollars. Its mission was to conduct occupational health surveys and investigations within the Department of Defense (DOD) industrial production base which proved to be beneficial to the Nation's war effort.

In October 1945, AIHL was transferred to Building 330 at what was then known as the Chemical Warfare Center, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. At that time, Army Regulation 40-220, Industrial Medical Program, was published as the first regulation on industrial hygiene. This requirement turned out to be a milestone in preventive medicine in the Army. From 1940 to 1960, AIHL's mission and personnel continued to expand until it occupied 14 buildings and became the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA).

In 1964, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a proposed new building to be located on Edgewood Arsenal. The Wesley C. Cox building, named in memory of the commander of the laboratory (AIHL) from 1946 to 1953, was dedicated on 3 October 1967. The USAEHA

headquarters remained in this building until 1995 when it relocated to Building 1930.

In 1973, USAEHA became a subordinate command of the U.S. Army Health Services Command. The following year, it was given command of the health and environmental resources of the Army Medical Laboratories. These assets are now subordinate commands with locations as follows: USACHPPM-North, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; USACHPPM-South, Fort McPherson, Georgia; and USACHPPM-West, Fort Lewis, Washington. The USAEHA remained as an internationally known Agency with its expanded mission to support the worldwide preventive medicine programs of the Army, DOD, and other Federal agencies when directed by the U.S. Army Medical Command or the Office of The Surgeon General, through consultations, support services, investigations, and training.

On 1 August 1994, USAEHA was redesignated the USACHPPM with provisional status and a general officer leadership. Brigadier General Nancy R. Adams was the first commander. Brigadier General Patrick D. Sculley became the second commander on 16 January 1996. The USAEHA remained an active organization throughout 1994. Both organizations existed simultaneously. This preserved as much stability as possible and allowed for a well-planned transition. On 1 October 1995, USACHPPM became fully functional.

In October 1994, the 10th Medical Laboratory, Landstuhl, Germany, came under the operational control of USACHPPM. In July 1995, it was inactivated and USACHPPM-Europe was activated. In December 1995, the Environmental Health Engineering Agency, Sagami, Japan, was redesignated USACHPPM-Pacific. In September 1997, USACHPPM-Pacific moved to a new building located at Camp Zama, Japan.

The mission of USACHPPM is to provide health promotion and preventive medicine leadership and services to counter environmental, occupational, and disease threats to health, fitness, and readiness in support of the National Military Strategy. Its vision is to be the world class center of excellence for the systematic prevention of environmental, occupational, and disease threats to the health performance of individuals and populations.

The USACHPPM embraces the Army values of loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage. The organization is committed to anticipating, preparing, and shaping our tomorrow while responding proactively to the challenges of today. It has become increasingly involved in the international area. Its scientists and health professionals deployed to over 30 nations recently, helping to shape the international environment, facilitating foreign alliances, and fostering goodwill. Preventive medicine is thriving and the momentum will continue into the next millennium.

